

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,
LIMITED,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS.DAKIN'S EMULSION OF PURE COD
LIVER OIL.

FOR Phthisis, Colds, Coughs, Scrofula, Diseases of Children, and General Debility. This Emulsion is prepared on a large scale by means of the most improved machinery and with the purest ingredients. It is guaranteed to contain 50 per cent. of the finest Norwegian Cod Liver Oil.

Its sweet and pleasant to the palate, and easily borne by the most delicate stomach, and is equal in every respect to any similar preparation sold, and at about half the price.

12-oz. Bottles.....\$ 1.00.
Per dozen.....\$10.00.

DAKIN'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER
OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.

This is the same Emulsion with the addition of the Hypophosphites.

12-oz. Bottles.....\$ 1.00.
Per dozen.....\$10.00.

(Telephone No. 60.)

No. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 17th November, 1890. [1635]



BY APPOINTMENT.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED
WATERS.

Our New Factory has been recently refitted with automatic Steam Machinery of the latest and most approved kind, and we are well able to compete in quality with the best English Makers.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

LARGE BOMBAY
"SODAS"

We continue to supply large bottles as heretofore, free of Extra Charge, to those of our Customers who prefer to have them to the ordinary size.

COAST PORT ORDERS.
Whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order.
For COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Expenses when received in good order.
Counterfoil Order Books supplied on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is, "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG,"
And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:

PURE AERATED WATERS
SODA WATER
LEMONADE
POTASH WATER
SALTZEL WATER
LITHIA WATER
SARSAPARILLA WATER
TONIC WATER
GINGER ALE
GINGERADE.

Not Credit given for bottles that look dirty or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of containing Aerated Water, as such bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,
Hongkong, China, and Manila.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1890.

"Birds in their little nests agree," according to a well known poet whose authority we are in no way disposed to dispute. We don't know any reason why they shouldn't agree. They live rent free, pay no taxes, are not concerned in the fate of Funjoms, have no newspaper to edit nor refractory subscribers to dun for unpaid subscriptions, and they only run a very small risk of being violently seized and held in ignominious captivity for doing nothing wrong against anybody. It seems a pity that our official and unofficial members of the Legislative Council are not like the birds; but it is no use hoping and speculating, nothing can alter the hard fact that the honorable members don't and won't agree, either in their little nests or out of them. As our office organ-grinder, an Italian born in the purlieus of Tal-ping-shan, oracularly observes, *chi cara tara*. It is no new thing for the honorable legislators to "fall out," and it is satisfactory to know that they usually manage to "fall in" again, after the

common or garden order of childish palaver has been seriously indulged in on one side and warmly reciprocated on the other. No bodily injuries are inflicted, and since the universally lamented and never sufficiently-to-be-deplored departure from these historic shores of Sir "Gus" Bowen, no tears have been shed—at least not in sufficient quantities to make local crocodiles envious. All this is very wrong, very uncharitable and un-Christian-like, but as we are in Hongkong, which is not exactly on the steps of heaven, and as the god-like attribute of turning the other cheek to the smiter is not the fashion here, with true Pecksniffian magnanimity we, representing the sovereign people, overlook these little escapades.

In Pope Hennessy's time the personal wrangling in the Legislative Council attained a very high pitch and became what may be described as lively. His Excellency, although not without faults, was the most vilely abused man and governor that ever presided over the destinies of this colony; but he appreciated his position and knew his power, and in legislative matters, when stormy winds did blow, which occurred at almost every meeting, the amateur opposition composed of the then resident member for "the princely house" and his one or two obsequious satellites, were invariably stranded, left high and dry on the feeble support of their own crass ignorance. The then resident member, a well-meaning but garrulous gentleman of the old school, who has long since passed over to the vast beyond, used to burn the midnight oil at East Point and come up to town brimming over with the choice arrows of sarcasm, he had during the still watches of the night so carefully prepared in order to crush his puny and despised antagonist. The old, old story; GOLIATH with all his ponderous size and strength, even when armed with his gigantic sword and that famous spear whose shaft was like a weaver's beam, proved no match for the astute DAVID with his little sling and stone. No sooner had the eloquent unofficial free-lance started on his, as he thought, cleverly arranged attack "to smash" the Hongkong Mahdi than came the words from his Excellency, cold and chilling, "the honorable gentleman is out of order; please to sit down." Remonstrance followed from the astounded would-be unofficial autocrat, then loss of temper, and finally undignified insinuations, but still came the courteous but freezing reply, "the honorable gentleman is out of order; please to sit down." And the honorable gentleman, having no other course open to him, sat down, vowing vengeance. But all these entertaining little episodes, which created some excitement as well as amusement in their day, are they not written in local chronicles and enshrined in the memory of the Hon. PHINEAS RYAN, that ancient tribune of the people, who, during the brief but eventful reign of Sir JARVIS, had a little affair of his own in defence of the right with Mr. Attorney-General O'MALLEY, in which the amiable assailant of RUPERT the Fearless feebly broke down in the midst of a hair-raising flourish of legal trumpets.

History repeats itself; it repeats itself too often in the ordinary proceedings of our local legislature, and it repeated itself with a very unpleasant flavour last Monday afternoon. The Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD, in proposing certain resolutions of which he had given notice, remarked that he had previously brought these proposals forward at the first meeting held to consider the Estimates, when the Acting Colonial Secretary refused to allow them to be discussed, put to the vote, or appear in the Select Committee's report. Assuming that the Acting Colonial Secretary, as Chairman of the Select Committee appointed to deal with the Estimates, was justified in ruling that Mr. WHITEHEAD could not bring up such resolutions in Committee, we are nevertheless unable to understand on what grounds the latter could possibly be held to be out of order when, in introducing his resolutions to the Council, he gave a plain and simple explanation of the previous proceedings in regard to them. His Excellency the Acting Governor evidently thought otherwise, as he not only explicitly stated that Mr. WHITEHEAD was out of order in alluding to what had transpired in Committee, but to some extent insinuated that the honorable member had been actuated by spiteful motives towards the Acting Colonial Secretary. We cannot see any justification for such a conclusion; it is assuredly not warranted by the course Mr. WHITEHEAD adopted in bringing forward his resolutions, nor by any words he made use of in introducing them and explaining his own views and those of his unofficial colleagues to the Council, and through the newspaper reporters to the public. His Excellency's remarks, however well intended, could not fail to have an unpleasant tendency, and we cannot but regard them

as hasty, and, so far as Mr. WHITEHEAD is concerned, undeserved.

It is a great pity that these unnecessary unpleasantnesses should so frequently occur between the official and unofficial members of Council in discussing matters in which both are equally interested. The unofficial members constitute merely a nominal opposition, the interests of the two parties, except perhaps on certain questions of a purely Imperial character, being substantially identical. There can be no denying that the general welfare of the colony is just as much the interest of the President of the Council and the official members as it is the interest of the Senior Unofficial Member and his colleagues. As an ordinary rule, anything that is beneficial to Hongkong and the community at large must likewise be beneficial to the Government and the official class, so it may be safely laid down that, unless in a few rare cases opposed to popular feeling where the officials have to subserve their own personal views to Government instructions, the aims of both parties run precisely in the same direction. Had we a representative and elective Ministry like any of the great Australian colonies, the situation would be entirely altered; the opposition would then be a reality and elements of discord in various forms would be expressly introduced in debates etc., to hamper in every possible manner the carrying out of Government measures; but here we have nothing of that kind to deal with, and as the unofficial members never oppose Government proposals that are not extremely unpopular and manifestly unjust to the public, and even then rarely take up the cudgels with any noteworthy spirit of outspoken independence, we think the constant "nagging" as to a member being out of order, and the half-veiled hints that he is actuated in his policy rather by personal than public motives, might with advantage to all concerned be severely cut down to the smallest limits. The business in Council must, of course, be conducted in accordance with the established regulations and the recognised rules of parliamentary procedure, and that can very easily be done without introducing those elements of discord which of late have been more in evidence than the circumstances warranted.

TELEGRAMS.

MISS COBDEN AND THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

LONDON, November 25th.
The Court of Queen's Bench has fined Miss E. J. C. Cobden one hundred and twenty-five pounds and costs for sitting in the London County Council for Row and Bramley Division.

DAVID V. PARNELL.

Michael Davitt, it is reported, demands the retirement of Mr. Parnell, M.P.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THERE will be a game of polo at Causeway Bay to-morrow afternoon, commencing at 4.30 o'clock.

UPON arrival at Singapore on the 25th ultimo the captain of the steamship *Yagan* reported that one of his Chinese passengers from Hongkong jumped overboard three days previously, and was drowned.

An adjourned Convocation of St. Andrew's Chapter, No. 218, S.C., will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, on Friday, the 12th inst., at 8 for 8.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting companions are cordially invited.

At a committee meeting of the British Mercantile Marine Officers' Association held yesterday it was decided to hold all future regular meetings at the new headquarters, and that a notification to that effect should be published in the local newspapers. The Hon. Secretary was instructed accordingly.

LITTLE girl from Chicago: "Our family is a more aristocratic family than yours." Little girl from Boston: "No, it isn't. My mother can boast of her forefathers for the past two centuries." Little girl from Chicago: "Oh, that is nothing! My mother can boast of four husbands in the last five years!"

WE are just in receipt of very important despatches from Korea from which we gather that His Ex. Yuan, the Imperial Resident, and his Government are in high glee owing to the fact that the King of Korea received the Imperial Chinese special envoys on the 8th ultimo, entertained them for several days and performed the *kyu-fow*. The Chinese hold that this act was an acknowledgment by the King, of China's suzerainty over his Kingdom. Our correspondent took a snap-shot photo of the King at his *huan* before the envoys and will forward us, he says, a copy of same at an early date.

LIGHT at about 10 o'clock the electric light gave the first indication that, although its radiance is as brilliant as if it came direct from heaven it is not beyond a partial eclipse. The cause however was an accident, and in no way detracts from the value of the light. It appears that one of the lamp-protectors in Queen's Road that was being brought into position with the iron pole, through which of course, the main current passed direct to "earth" only sufficient of it being conducted along the remainder of the system to cause an occasional flicker in the other lamps. Owing to the "short-circuit" formed by the accident, the dynamo, we believe, were rather badly damaged, the coils of two of them being fused. All necessary repairs however, have been effected by the electric manager, Mr. Wickham, and to-night the light will be as powerful as ever.

"SALT water is good for the eyes," says a scientific writer. Wonder if this wise man ever wept when parting with his best girl?

ENGLISH as she was recently "wrote" on a card in a Parisian shop-window "If you will picture have after photographs you can yourself for five francs taken here, and your wife for three francs painted here with oils all over. And yet bigots doubt that the Anglo-Saxon tongue is soon to be the universal language!"

LITTLE James had been importing to the minister the important and careful information that his father had got a new set of false teeth. "Indeed, James?" replied the minister, indulgently. "And what will he do with the old set?" Oh, I suppose," replied little James, "they'll cut 'em down and make me wear 'em."

THE French Government has abandoned the idea of floating an Indo-Chinese loan, but with the concurrence of Parliament funds will be advanced from the French floating debt up to 60,000,000 francs, for public works in Annam and Tonkin. The advances will bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent., repayment being spread over thirty-five years. The public works on account of which the money is to be advanced are, *L'Avance au Tonkin* to be erected within a period of five years. After the full sum has been advanced the annual charge for interest and sinking fund will be 3,000,000 francs. The subsidy paid by Cochinchina on account of Tonkin is to be reduced from eleven to seven million francs.

A MEETING called by the Singapore Cricket Club Committee to discuss the entertainment of the expected inter-colonial teams was held at Singapore on the 25th ultimo in the Exchange Rooms. Sir Frederick Dickson, K.C.M.G., in the chair. After considerable discussion the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:—"That this meeting approves of leaving the entertainment of the expected visitors in the hands of the S. C. C. and it suggests that the S. C. C. Committee endeavour to raise funds among the S. C. C. members and the general community, and it further suggests that the S. C. C. Committee add to its members the names of some members of the Club, who may not be on the S. C. C. Committee at present, but who have had experience in the management of previous balls and entertainments in Singapore." From this it appears that everything possible will be done in our sister colony to insure a hearty welcome to Hongkong cricketers upon their arrival in Singapore. What will dinners, balls, smoking concerts, and party-minted showers, etc. etc. the Hongkongers are going to have a good time of it apparently.

A GAY spark of Celestial origin, rejoicing in the euphonious name of Au Saw was yesterday laid by the bells for breaking the 8th and 10th Commandments—to say nothing of a local ordinance or two. Au Saw was what that "Keristian" contemporary of ours—*The Sentinel*, to wit; would call a man of sin, for he not only frequented houses of questionable character but on leaving invariably carried off any little article of *virtu* that came handy to him—merely of course to treasure up as a souvenir of a happy hour. Being a modest man he never took more than a pocket or two, but his pockets are not articles made to fit pockets and so poor Saw in a weak moment gave way to temptation, was brought into evil annexed a few of the above, and now is a living exemplification of the truth of that old rhyme which first rooted the principles of honesty in our juvenile mind as firmly as the pyramids of Egypt are fixed to their foundations, and which says:—

"When what thou'st what's thine's his!
"His what's thine's thine's his!"

His Worship looked into the case and eventually remanded it until Monday to enable the police to make enquiries.

A FOOCHOW correspondent sends us a long communication dealing with the action of a patriotic American millionaire, who has just returned to his native land to publish in *extenso* the gist of it lies in the following:—It appears that some time ago the missionaries purchased a Chinese house inside the South gate of the native city, at a place called Ah-tan-kow but it was stipulated in the conditions of transfer that should the old house be removed and a new one built the latter should rear its head no nearer to heaven than the first had done. Now, it appears, the ancestral halls of the seller were in due course to the ground, and in their stead there arose a palatial mansion which gave great offence to the neighbours around. *Fung Hwey* or the green-eyed monster we wonder? However, be that as it may, remonstrances with the new owners proving futile, the mandarins were appealed to and they in their turn sought the opinion and the advice of the American Consul. The people in the meantime being cautioned that any disturbances or demonstrations of hostility displayed against the offending building, or its owners, would be most severely dealt with. That the Chinese have strange ideas relating to the *Fung Hwey* and of the misfortune which are supposed to follow, should the free action of that mysterious element be interfered with, is true, and our correspondent who is in a position to judge thinks that to trifle with the superstitions of a people like the Foochow Chinese is much the same as playing with fire and cannot be done with impunity. We publish the foregoing for what it is worth but at the same time are of opinion that the "sky-plots" are quite capable of looking after themselves.

THE life of him who occupies an editorial chair is anything but the happy one that we in the innocence of our youth might have imagined it to be. Correspondents are many, and various; some come personally to beard the lion in his den, and carry along with them an indescribable amount of assurance as well as a heavy load of grievances that they consider the whole and sole duty of an "ink-slinger" is to look into and redress, while others come clothed in the verdant robes of sweet simplicity to tell their doleful tale of wrongs that can only be righted "through the medium" etc. and seek the services of the knight of the gray goose quill and beg that he will lend them their behalf that weapon which in these degenerate days is thought to be mightier than the sword. This no doubt is as it should be, for what triumph can compare with that sensation of glory that of knowing one has been the means of righting wrongs and gaining justice for those to whom justice was but due. Our aim has ever been in this direction and with the patience of the still lamented Job we have daily through tons of copy without any slight murmur been at it at a weary sight, but the last straw was added to our burden today when after patiently getting through a double barrelled volume of M.S. we found the gist of it to be a complaint that, at a social "shivoo" given recently at a northern port, *evening dress* had been insisted upon. Now what in the name of Jupiter, we ask, has this to do with us, or the public at large? The only way we could have come to the rescue of this, our latest tormenter would have been by hiring out to him—if he needed them—overcoats, but alas, it strikes us with the force of an avalanche that the difficulties we have met with in persuading some of our subscribers to "put up" caused us to drop of them otherwise—*temporarily*.

SUPREME COURT.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

(Before Sir James Russell, Chief Justice.)

In re J. F. WEBBER.

Mr. Van Epps was the only petitioner, creditor who entered appearance, and he did so personally.

Mr. Sangster, Official Assignee, said that this case was before the court on the 4th of September last when His Lordship, the Acting Chief Justice, granted an adjournment for the space of three months to allow those who opposed the adjudication to show sufficient cause why Mr. Webber should not be adjudicated a bankrupt.

His Lordship:—Were there any proceedings before the 4th of September?

Mr. Sangster:—Yes, your Lordship the Acting Chief Justice granted an order for the adjudication, on the petition of Messrs. Van Epps and John Minihennett, on the 11th of August.

Mr. Van Epps said he heard that Mr. Webber was in Canton on the 8th of July, and in consequence thereof he was put to the expense of a trip to that port for the purpose of serving a petition on him. He failed to find Mr. Webber in Canton and so his journey was fruitless.

He now asked that an order be issued for the cost of the claim of \$500 for wages and passage money to Australia—as follows:—It transpired in evidence that the plaintiff signed the ship's articles in Australia, as steward, and those articles provide for the discharge of the crew in an Australian port within a period of 12 months. The articles expired on the 12th of September last. The ship arrived here on the 24th of October. The crew with the exception of the plaintiff were discharged here and their passages paid to Australia, but he (the plaintiff) continued, for some reason, on board.

No willful default on the part of the master has been shown. The whole crew, with the exception of the plaintiff, were discharged here on the 24th of October and received, in addition to their wages, passage money to Australia. The plaintiff remained on board until the 4th of November when he suddenly discharged himself, apparently against the wishes of the master. It has not been shown that the plaintiff had no right to discharge himself if he wished to, and that fact carries weight with it in determining the damages he may have sustained. On the 5th of October he appeared at the Shipping Office where his wages were tendered to him but not the passage money. It is a pity that the passage money was not then given to him. The defendant, however, did not do so and on the 17th ultimo this action was brought. The action was quite justifiable. On the 19th the passage money to Australia and wages was tendered to the plaintiff which, at that time, he would not take although he had agreed to settle the matter in that way previously. At that time he could have gone to Australia by the *Cliffhanger*, he had, however, consulted his solicitors and they had informed him as to his rights. It seems quite clear in cases where men are discharged at ports other than that at which they are shipped they are entitled to receive their wages for the whole voyage for which they have agreed to serve. It is held in an authority which I read from "nothing more apparently is laid down than that a master in discharging a seaman wrongfully shall be liable for the wages of the whole voyage." It is also held (quoting from the same work) "that if a ship is sold on a round voyage, elsewhere than at the port of original departure, that the crew shall receive their wages for the whole voyage and their passage must be paid to the port wherein they signed articles." I think the question here is, the extent to which the plaintiff is the worse. The worse of what? By not being returned to Australia. In as much as the period of contract elapsed he would not be earning wages by this time, if he had been so returned in September. There has been a breach of contract, and although it has not been shown to be by any fault of the defendant, still it is clear the plaintiff had no control in the premises and so he gets damages. He said that he might have continued on board to the 4th of November, in which case he would not have lost wages or his keep, up to that time at any rate. He did not choose to do so and he was justified in his action. It could not be supposed that it was possible for the plaintiff to remain on the ship while litigation was in progress between himself and the captain: it therefore seems that the plaintiff is entitled to something for the period commencing from the date on which action was taken. Before dealing with that I will deal with another point—the time occupied for the voyage to Australia. During that time, it is manifest that he could not be earning any wages so it is only fair to take the wages he earned last year as the measure of damages. Therefore, assuming the voyage hence to Australia to occupy 15 days, in addition to passage money plaintiff is entitled to wages for the voyage, and these at the equivalent of £3.10 per month. Then as to the time between the commencement of this action and the starting of the steamer for Australia, the capital has been lost, and the plaintiff might have been employed on board his ship up to the 22nd ult., it may be supposed that he could not have been so employed up to that time. No special damage has been shown, and I think it would have been very unwise to allow full wages for the period specified. I think for that time, a liberal view of the case is that the plaintiff gets subsistence allowed for three weeks and I am disposed, in the absence of proof that he did not earn wages for that time, to give this. My verdict therefore is that the plaintiff do take out of Court the equivalent of £3.10 and £3.10 wages which he could earn if employed during the voyage to Australia; and he will be entitled to three weeks' subsistence at the rate of 30 pence per week. As to the passage ticket previously handed into Court I think it should be utilized if possible, but if it cannot be used for the purpose of covering his passage to the Australian Colonies then he shall have leave to apply to this Court for an increase of the judgment.

THE EAST BORNEO PLANTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The second report of the Board of Directors to the ordinary meeting of shareholders, to be held at the Hongkong Hotel, at noon, on Saturday, 6th December, 1890, is as follows:—The Directors have now to submit to you their report together with a statement of accounts for the period ending 31st October 1890. Annexed is a report by Mr. Abrahamson upon the work carried on at the company's estate during the past year.

The 1889 crop consisting of 92 Bales—Piculs 112, was not shipped till May last, and was unfortunately delayed in transit to Amsterdam. The tobacco was very favourably reported on by the Amsterdam dealers and was sold at satisfactory prices, 62 bales best quality fetching 157 guilder cents per kilo and the remaining 30 Bales, of inferior and broken leaf, realising 65 guilder cents per kilo. The reports furnished by the Amsterdam agents are of a most encouraging nature and sufficiently demonstrate the capability of the Company's estate to produce tobacco of really good quality for the market. The 1890 crop is unfortunately considerably short of the quantity previously estimated, but is expected to produce not less than 600 piculs; and by last advice the reaping was completed and 490 piculs were in the fermenting sheds. The shipment of the crop should be completed by May next.

PEPPER DEPARTMENT.

In consequence of the straitened position of the Company's finances it was not considered advisable to proceed with this, and for the present no further expenditure is being incurred. The Board regret the necessity for this and would be ready to dispose of this portion of the Company's enterprise, but so far no buyer has been found.

LONDON COMPANY.

Agreeably with the views expressed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of 6th October 1890, your Directors are in communication with London with the view of bringing about arrangements for the floating of a new company to carry on this Company's estate in conjunction with those belonging to the Sengul Koyah and Lamsang Planting Company, but so far nothing definite has been arranged.

DIRECTORS.

In accordance with the Articles of Association, Messrs. Stokes and Layton retire, but being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS.

The Accounts have been audited by Messrs. G. Stewart and D. H. Mackintosh who offer themselves for re-election.

B. LAYTON, Chairman.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1890.

Hongkong, 29th November, 1890.

To the directors of the East Borneo Planting Co., Limited, Hongkong.

Gentlemen,—I beg to report on the working of the estate of the past year. One hundred and fifty fields were placed under cultivation in two divisions, one consisting of 70 fields and one consisting of 80 fields, of which thirty fields had been partially cultivated during 1889, and from which it was thought that with the aid of guano a fair crop would be reaped.

On 50 fields situated near the river a heavy crop was obtained, and on 70 fields a fair crop, but I regret to say that the 30 fields on which guano was employed did not turn out as well as was estimated, and brought down the average of the crop to the present estimate of 4 piculs per field.

In the early part of the year there was considerable sickness, but during the past six months the health on the estate has been good. The small crop of 1889 was sent forward early in the year, and was, notwithstanding that there was a large percentage of broken tobacco, well received: It is estimated that there is not half the percentage of broken tobacco this season that there was last.

In all, 8,000 trees were planted out to date 1,500,000 reaped and stored in the drying and fermenting sheds; 300,000 plants were lost owing to sickness and drought chiefly in the 30 fields referred to.

The season on the whole has not been unfavourable and were it not for the 30 fields worked with guano, a crop of at least 6 piculs on an average would have been housed; at the same time it should be stated that the leaf is of light weight and, as it is intended for covers only, should be of more value than a heavier tobacco.

From the experience gained land near the fields from which the best results were obtained has been prepared for next season, and it is to be hoped that funds will be available to continue cultivation, which though it has so far not shown profitable results, will, I firmly believe, do so in the near future; most of the sheds, roads etc. already built are available for next season and 200 fields are in course of preparation.

PEPPER DEPARTMENT.

Owing to the financial state of the company it was thought advisable to discontinue the services of the European Manager and special staff of coolies. This department situated near the estate hospital is being kept up by convalescent men from the hospital, who are unfit to be employed in the tobacco cultivation.

STAFF.

The estate during the past year was well served. Mr. C. H. Van Rinsum being superintendent, with Mr. Van Manen as manager, and two assistants. The Doctor resides on this estate in the house formerly occupied by the manager of the pepper department, instead of residing at Sandakan. His salary, as well as the cost of running the launch *Melagh* which is almost entirely used by him, is shared with two other companies.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

E. E. ABRAHAMSON.

Capital \$200,000 divided into 4,000 Shares each value \$50.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS TO OCTOBER 31ST.

Liabilities.	
Capital—	
4,000 shares each \$50.....	\$200,000.00
Less 24 shares each \$50	
unallocated.....	\$1,200.00
Less Amount	
unpaid.....	2,175.00
	3,375.00
Debitors Loans—	
Amount authorized.....	50,000.00
Less amount unissued.....	35,500.00
	14,500.00
Steady creditors.....	15,500.54
Advanced by London Agents	5,120.00
Paper money, issued.....	1,850.00
	\$319,605.54

Assets.	
Estate, cost of.....	55,000.00
Launch <i>Melagh</i> , cost of.....	4,015.30
Sundry Debtors.....	10,085.50
Furniture.....	668.77
Amount carried to Profit and Loss	
Crop 1889.....	44,057.35
Amount carried forward	
Pepper Crop.....	8,009.73
Amount carried forward	
Tobacco Crop 1890.....	97,795.89
	105,805.62
	\$319,605.54

WORKING ACCOUNT, CROP 1889.

To Amount brought forward from last Account.....

To Amount expended to complete & ship crop 1889.....

To Bad Debts.....

To Auditors' Fees.....

By Balance carried forward.....

By Balance carried forward.....

By Balance carried forward.....

By Balance carried forward.....

By Balance carried forward.....

By Balance carried forward.....

By Net Pods. sale Tobacco Crop 1889
(92 Bales) \$ 9,312.35
By Amount carried to Profit & Loss 44,057.35
\$ 49,988.57

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.
To Tobacco Crop 1889, loss on \$ 44,057.35
" Amount brought down \$ 44,057.35
By Balance carried down \$ 44,057.35

WORKING ACCOUNT PEPPER CROP.
To Amount brought forward from
last account 4,147.08
To Amount expended from Sept. 30th
1889 to October 31st 1890 3,862.65
\$ 8,009.73

To Amount brought down \$ 8,009.73
By Amount carried down \$ 8,009.73

WORKING ACCOUNT, CROP 1890.
To Amount brought forward last
account \$ 38,015.51
" Coole advances 11,923.45
" Salaries 10,072.50
" Engaging coolies 7,657.84
" Jangle felling, lopping & heaping,
manure, &c. 6,174.51
" Charges 5,338.21
" Buildings 3,926.10
" Roads and drains 3,109.98
" Medical department, expenses of
Inventory (Implement &c.) 3,943.23
" Barque *Kalabawa* wkg. account 2,054.78
" Launch *Melati* working account 1,155.77
" Office expenses Hongkong (12
months) 1,500.00
" Agents commission in Sandakan
&c. 1,100.00
" Proposed New East Borneo Co.,
Ld., Expenses connected with
forming New Company 261.03
" Exchange 960.97
" Telegrams 313.47
" Auditors Fees 100.00
\$ 98,898.59

To Amount Brought Forward \$ 97,795.89
By Interest 823.23
" Ship and transfer fees 102.00
" Sale of Live Stock 87.48
" Amount carried to a new account 97,795.89
\$ 98,898.59

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

We have compared the Accounts with the
books and vouchers at the Company's office
and found them correct.

G. STEWART,
D. H. MACKINTOSH, Auditors.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by
Correspondents in this column.]

THE HONGKONG MARINA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."
SIR—I see by last night's issue of your paper
that the Directors of the Hongkong Marina,
Limited, were fined \$50 at the Magistrate's
yesterday, at the instance of the Assistant Harbour
Master, for not having moored the floating hotel
in accordance with instructions from the Harbour
Department. The Company was not represented
in court, and this was the second conviction
within a few days.

This is a strange state of affairs and requires
some explanation. Who are the Directors of
the Marina? Who is the Company's legal
adviser? And who will have to pay those fines?
Since this point, which might be a very useful
lesson to the directors, has been so profitably
used, I am sure that there has been nothing but
petty squabbling, useless and expensive litigation,
wasting of dirty linen, gross mismanagement
and a lot of scandals more or less flagrant.
The opinions of the shareholders have not been
consulted at all, and the "boss" showman, Mr.
St. John Hancock, assisted by two or three
others, has "run" the concern exactly as he
thought fit. No account has been presented to
a public meeting, and nothing seems to have
been done that can be called square and above
board. If Mr. Hancock has attempted to himself
the right to manage the Marina in his own
way and to suit himself irrespective of the
shareholders, he can't complain if he has now
to bear the responsibility for the results of his
management as boss director, chief cook, and
bottle-washer.

If the Directors would call a public meeting of
shareholders and show how the business now
stands, the shareholders must combine and
force them to do so, if they don't want to lose
all the money they have invested. It has been
stated in the newspapers that the Marina is to
be sold to go to Canton as a big flower-boat
restaurant, but I have not seen it mentioned
that the shareholders have been consulted as to
the disposal of their property in this way. I
have also seen it stated that no application has
been made for a renewal of the hotel license in
Hongkong harbour for the vessel. What does
all this mean?

If the Directors do not come to the front
quickly and explain themselves, the machinery
of the Supreme Court will have to be set in
motion to teach them their duties to the share-
holders with whose money they have been so
recklessly fooling around.

Enclosing my card, I am,
Yours truly,
A DISGUSTED SHAREHOLDER.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1890.

EARLY HISTORY OF THE
COLONY OF HONGKONG.

II.
The last chapter wound up with the proclama-
tion issued by Sir Gordon Bremer and Capt.
Elliot, jointly, on the 1st February 1841, which
constituted the final act of founding the colony
as an addition to Her Majesty's possessions.
It was not, however, until the 26th of April
1842 that Hongkong became a Crown Colony.
The next record of interest in connection with
the establishment of responsible Government on
this island is the issue of the first two numbers
of the *Government Gazette*, which it will be
observed from a perusal of the subjoined copy,
are somewhat unique specimens of the Gazette,
as compared with the Government's weekly
publication of the present day.
These two numbers afford the best information
we have of the new possession of the British
crown in the east. "A Gazette will be published,
under the authority of the Government of the
Island (Hongkong), at semi-monthly periods from
this date." May 1st 1841, "with a view to afford
greater publicity to the general orders that may
from time to time be issued by the officers of the

British government and forces. The sheet will
be filled up when it is found necessary, by the
insertion of such statistical returns and other
public documents as shall be deemed valuable
or interesting." The 1st number contains a
translation of Keshen's memorial, which we shall
publish later on, with the following public notice.

No. 1.
Captain William Caine, of Her Majesty's 26th
(or Cameronian) regiment of Infantry, is appointed
Chief Magistrate of the Island of Hongkong,
pending Her Majesty's further pleasure, and all
persons residing thither are required to respect
the authority in him vested, agreeably to the
annexed warrant.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,
H. M. Plenipotentiary.

Charged with the Government of the Island
of Hongkong.

Warrant. By Charles Elliot, Esquire, Her
Majesty's plenipotentiary &c. &c., charged with
the Government of the Island of Hongkong:
Pending Her Majesty's further pleasure, I do
hereby constitute and appoint you, William
Caine, Esquire, captain in Her Majesty's 26th
(or Cameronian) regiment of Infantry, to be Chief
Magistrate of the Island of Hongkong; and I do
further authorize and require you to exercise
authority according to the laws, customs, and
usages of China, as far as may be (every
description of offence excepted), for the preser-
vation of the peace and the protection of life
and property over all the native inhabitants in the
said island and the harbours thereof.

And I do further authorize and require you,
in any case where the crime, according to Chinese
law, shall involve punishments and penalties
exceeding the following scale in severity, to
remit the case for the judgment of the head of
the Government for the time being.

Scale.—Imprisonment, with or without hard
labor, for more than 3 months; or penalties
exceeding \$500; or corporal punishment exceed-
ing 100 lashes and capital punishment.

I do further require you, in all cases
followed by sentence or infliction of punishment,
to keep a record containing a brief statement of
the case, and copy of the sentence.

And I further authorize and require you to
exercise magisterial and police authority over
all persons whatsoever (other than natives of the
island, or persons subject to the Mutiny Act, or
to the general law for the Government of the
Island), who shall be found committing breaches of
the peace on shore or in the harbors of the island,
or breaches of any regulations to be issued from
time to time by the Government, according to
the customs and usages of British police law.

And I do hereby authorize you for the police
purposes herein-before specified, to arrest, detain,
and punish such offenders, according to
the principles and practice of general British
police law.

All persons subject to the Mutiny Act or
the general law for the government of the fleet
found committing police or other offences shall
be handed over to their proper military superiors
for punishment.

And I do further authorize and require you to
detain in safe custody any person whatsoever
found committing crimes and offences within the
government of Hongkong amounting to felony;
according to the law of England; forthwith
reporting your proceedings therein and the
grounds thereof to the head of the government
for the time being. And for all your lawful
proceedings in the premises this warrant shall be
your sufficient protection and authority.

Given under my hand and Seal of Office at
Macao, on this thirtieth day of April, in the year
1841.

CHARLES ELLIOT.

NO. 2.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE BRITISH
MERCHANT SHIPPING.

The following Rules and Regulations for the
preservation of the peace and the maintenance
of due subordination on board the British mer-
chant shipping now at anchor or hereafter
arriving within the port of Hongkong, are pub-
lished for the information of all whom it may
concern.

Section 1. Of the functions of the magistrate.

Reg. No. 1. To repair forthwith on board of
any British ship sending or making the signal
for assistance (signals hereinafter specified),
by reason of the riotous state of the crew, and
if a state of actual violence or
resistance to authority shall exist to take instant
and energetic measures for the restoration of
the peace and of due subordination.

Reg. No. 2. Fire-arms are not to be used
on any occasions except for the protection of
life till the magistrate or in his absence the
commanding officer of the ship or one of the
constables of police shall have audibly and
ineffectually made the following proclamation;
or words to the like effect. "Our sovereign
Lady the Queen commands all persons here
assembled immediately to disperse themselves
and to return peacefully to the performance of
their duties. God save the Queen."

Reg. No. 3. The Magistrate on the spot after
summary inquiry into the cause of any riot
may issue his warrant for the apprehension of
any persons who shall appear to him to have
acted as ringleaders, either detaining them for
safe custody on board their own ships, or
committing them to jail, as he may judge best
under the circumstances.

Section 2. Of the offences cognizable by the
magistrate and penalties thereunto attached:—

Reg. No. 1. Offence. Penalty.
1. Drunkenness with
not, either on board
ship or on shore.

1. Confinement, with
or without hard labor,
not exceeding two weeks,
or a penalty not
exceeding 20 shillings,
or both, according to
the gravity of the
offence and its fre-
quency.

2. Contempt of the
authority of the magis-
trate on any occasion
of inquiry.

3. Disobedience of or-
ders of the magistrate
conduct or abusive
and menacing language
tending to the distur-
bance of the peace and
of due subordination.

4. Ringleaders in riots
attended with violence
towards officers or resis-
tance to the magistrate
or the constables of
police engaged in the
restoration of the peace.

Reg. No. 2. A decision against a prisoner
involving higher penalties or longer confine-
ment than those set down in the 1st and 2nd
and specification needs the sanction of the head
of the Government, or in his absence of the
deputy superintendent, and is therefore not to be
pronounced by the Magistrate till that sanction
has been received; the prisoner being remanded
after the closing of the evidence for the defence.

Reg. No. 3. All other offences of a more
aggravated nature or not specified above, to be
reported to the head of the Government by the
Magistrate, and the prisoners to be left in
confinement according to the customs and
usages of the sea service pending further
instructions under his hand for to be committed
to jail.

Reg. No. 4. All prisoners to be maintained
on the half allowance of provisions (without
spices), for which maintenance a sum of 9d per
diem shall be paid, and charged against their
wages.

Reg. No. 5. If the prisoner shall have been
confined on board the ship to which he belongs,
no charge shall be made for his maintenance.

Reg. No. 6. Commanders of ships to which
prisoners belong, under confinement according
to these rules and regulations, are at liberty to
hire laborers to supply their places, charging the
daily expense to the wages of the prisoners.

Reg. No. 7. In the case of prisoners not
having wages enough to meet the penalties they
have incurred, the Magistrate may remit the
same at the end of their confinement; the
want of funds may not be made a ground
for detention beyond the period originally
determined.

Reg. No. 8. Commanders of ships who
have been called upon to pay penalties to be
seamen's wages to be furnished with a certificate
by this Government.

Reg. No. 9. Nothing herein contained to be
construed to prevent the commander of any ship
from restraining his crew by such lawful means
as he may see fit to use on his own responsibility
and without making application for police
assistance.

Section 3. Of the signals to be made by
British ships requiring assistance by reason of
the riotous state of the crew:—

Reg. No. 1. In the day time, ensign, union
jack, to be hoisted, and a gun fired at regular
intervals of five minutes, and a musket to be
fired to draw attention. In the night time three
or four lights in the after rigging at irregular
heights: firing of single muskets to be repeated
at intervals till assistance arrives.

Section 4. Of the rate at which payments are
to be made and the disposal of penalties.

Reg. No. 1. All payments and penalties, made
or incurred under these rules and regulations
to be paid to the rate of 5s. to the Spanish dollar.

Reg. No. 2. All penalties levied agreeably
to these regulations to be for the use of Her
Majesty in part payment for the police expenses
of this Government.

Section 5. Of the manner in which seamen
or others on board British ships are to seek
redress.

Reg. No. 1. Any person having a complaint
of ill-usage to proceed respectfully to the com-
mander or commanding officer, and to request
to be allowed to repair on shore to the office of
the magistrate; and, failing redress by that
means, to forward a letter to the head of the
Government in order that such present inquiry
and remedy may be had as the case demands.

Given under my hand and Seal of Office at
Macao, this thirtieth day of April, in the year
of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and
forty-one.

CHARLES ELLIOT,
H. M. Plenipotentiary.

Charged with the Government of the
Island of Hongkong.

In the second number are given the names of
the villages and hamlets on the island with the
number of their estimated population which
amounted to 7,450 people.

(To be continued.)

NEWS BY THE FRENCH MAIL.

We take the following items from files of
papers received by the M. M. steamship *Yagelst*,
which arrived in port this morning:—

LONDON, October 28th.

The jury, after a very few moments' delibera-
tion, returned verdict of "Willful murder"
against "Mary Eleanor Wheeler, otherwise Mrs.
Pearcey," both in the case of the deceased
woman, Mrs. Hogg, and her child.

LONDON, October 29th.

Fresh conflicts have taken place in the Canton
of Ticino, in Switzerland, and there has been
some bloodshed. A battalion of troops has been
sent to the scene by the Federal Government to
restore order.

A serious rising of the peasantry has taken
place at Bogodookool (?), in Russia. They
declare that they will no longer remain serfs,
and they are attacking the landowners. Nine
thousand troops are now engaged in suppressing
the outbreak.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Minister at
Washington, has proposed that the Governments
of Great Britain, Russia, and the United States
should constitute a Convention to deal with the
question of the seal fisheries in Behring Sea.

A disturbance has occurred at Filbourg,
in Germany, where the Radicals have armed
themselves and are threatening the Government.

The directors of the New York Mint state that
the price of silver has declined, owing to the
large quantity imported and the cessation of exports
from San Francisco. The shipments for the
last six months were 4,000,000 oz. less than for
the corresponding period of last year.

The Committee of the Dockers' Union state
that there is a prospect of a peaceable acceptance
of the revised scheme adopted by the Dock
Companies.

October 30th.

Sir Charles Gavan Duffy says that the system
of elaborate guarantees proposed by Mr. Balfour,
to secure advances made under the Irish Land
Purchase Bill, are unnecessary, but Mr. Parnell's
strange alternative scheme is a serious mistake.

The Dublin *Freeman* accuses Sir Charles
Gavan Duffy of seeking to oust Mr. Parnell from
the Irish Nationalist Party.

Mr. H. M. Stanley has made a statement in
which he charges the Englishmen, who were in
command of the rear-guard of his expedition for
the relief of Emin Pasha, with barbarous neglect
of the dying natives belonging to the expedition,
and he further states that jealousy prevented the
subordinate officers from trying to keep Major
Barttelot straight, and that the latter was killed
for ill-treating a chief's wife. This statement
has caused a great sensation and Mr. Stanley is
accused of maligning the dead.

The sailors' and firemen's unions insist that
the Union Steamship Company shall re-engage
the old crew of the steamer *Tahiti*, but the
company refuse to accede to this demand and
a new crew is now being obtained.

A conference of delegates representing
35,000 dock employes has passed a resolution
in favor of the federation of labour.
Fifty unions have given their adherence to the
Conciliation Board established by the London
Chamber of Commerce.
Mr. John Burns states that in consequence of
the federation of the employers the workmen are
not strong enough to strike, unless they have an
unusual chance of winning.
The coal porters at Plymouth have struck
on twelve ships in consequence of the employ-
ment of free laborers.
A Labour Federation has now been formed,
with Mr. Tom Mann as president, and rules have
been adopted. It is expected that the federation
will comprise 100 labour unions.
The steamer *Tahiti* concerning which a dispute
had arisen between the Union Steamship
Company and the Seamen's and Firemen's
Unions, the latter insisting upon the re-engage-
ment of the original union crew, has sailed for
New Zealand (presumably with a non-union
crew).

October 31st.

The Executive of the Dockers' Union being
satisfied that the companies will stand firm, have
forborne the strike which was to take place on
Monday next.

It is believed that the co-operative system of
labour will be generally adopted in the docks.
The doctors at Berlin declare that professor
Koch's discovery of the cure of consumption by
means of inoculation will prove of greater impor-
tance than that of the use of chloroform as an
anesthetic, or of Lister's antiseptic treatment in
surgery.

The Chemists Union has been registered.

November 6th.

Another big strike is threatening among the
dock employes.
The Countess of Jersey is recovering from the
attack of typhoid fever. Lord Jersey sails for
Australia on the 15th inst.

Ex-President Cleveland denounces the McKin-
ley Tariff Bill as iniquitous.

Owing to the retirement of Bishop Philpott,
Bishop Moorhouse, takes a seat in the House
of Lords.

The Queen of Madagascar refuses any longer
to recognise the French protectorate. The
question is to be submitted to the consideration
of an Anglo-French Conference.

THE RISE OF MESSRS. BARING
BROS.

BY F. MARTIN.

Sir Francis Baring, the founder of the great
firm, whose recent difficulties have so greatly dis-
turbed the financial world, was one of the
millionaire bankers of the last century. Having
come from Germany, the immediate ancestor of
the family was Herr Francis Baring, pastor of the
Lutheran Church at Bremen. His son John
settled as a cloth manufacturer at Larkbeare in
Devonshire and left a fair fortune to his four sons,
two of whom came to London and set up as
wool and dye merchants. The younger of these,
Francis, then sole head of the firm, wound up
his old affairs and turned to banking transactions.

He speculated largely in Government loans and
soon became the friend and adviser of the
Premier, Lord Shelbourn, whose successor,
William Pitt, created the influential banker
baronet in 1793. He died in 1810 leaving
behind him a fortune of two millions sterling
and the reputation of being, in his own
person, the most successful accumulator of wealth
in the eighteenth century. Of his four sons
the only one left in the firm eventually was
Alexander Baring, the Great. His brother,
Henry Baring, was passionately addicted to gam-
bling which he carried on at a high rate at the
Palais Royal, Paris, and other famous haunts
of the time, where his highly appearance, with
mountains of gold and bank notes before him,
was the wonder of all beholders. He was by no
means an unlucky disciple of *Rouge-et-noir*, for
he several times broke the *Entreprise Generale
des Jeux*, carrying off sums which would
have been princely to any but the Barings.
Notwithstanding his luck, his presence at the
continental gambling tables was naturally
considered a scandal at the London Banking
house of Baring Bros. and, after some negotia-
tion, Henry Baring was induced to withdraw
from the firm.

Alexander had no sooner become head of the
house than he entered upon a series of monetary
operations on a gigantic scale and of European
importance. The greatest of these—one of the
greatest undertaken by a single firm—was,
that he freed France from the incubus of an
occupation of Russian, Prussian and Austrian
armies of 50,000 men each by the loan of a sum
of 27,338,938 francs, about £1,000,000 at 5 per
cent *rentes*. This momentous transaction occa-
sioned the saving of the witty French Premier,
the Duke de Richelieu: "There are six great
Powers in Europe; England, France, Russia,
Austria, Prussia, and Baring Bros."

Alexander Baring died in 1848, his second son
Francis taking the nominal command of the firm.
He engaged in some remarkable transactions, buy-
ing, among other things, the territory round Lake
Texcoco on the island of which stands Mexico,
thus making himself, in a sense, master of the
capital of a great country. The other members
of the house, however, contrived to get rid of the
supposed Frankenstein. In 1856 the head of the
firm was Thomas Baring, M. P. for Huntingdon.
Few families of Great Britain have risen to higher
influence, both in the political and commercial
world, in the course of a century, than the de-
scendants of a humble German pastor.

THE STANLEY SCANDALS.

EVADES THE CHARGE.

LONDON, October 29th.

In an interview in *The Telegraph*, Stanley still
indulges in ingenious evasions and evades the charge
that he left the sum of his men with Barttelot.
He declares the bad state of the rear column was
due to occurrences too horrible to describe.
Answering the charges made by Troup in
America, Stanley accuses Troup of jealousy.
In an article in the *Contemporary Review* Dr.
Peters asserts that Stanley more than once
threatened to force Emin to accompany him to the
coast, and makes several serious charges
against Stanley.

New York, October 30th.

The *Herald's* Liverpool correspondent says:
Stanley sailed on the *Tahiti*, to-day. Just
before he stepped on the tender which conveyed
him and his wife to the big steamer, which was
lying in the river, I asked him if he had seen the
statement made by Lieutenant Troup, which had
been culled from America in the English news-
papers.

"Well, yes," he replied. "I hastily read what
Lieutenant Troup has said when I returned from
Albert Nyanza to find the rear column I was in
a position to judge what had been done. Every-
thing was disorganized and in the utmost
confusion. Things had occurred which have
been suggested, but are too horrible to describe
in all their barbarity. Things which were there-
fore described would make an Englishman's
blood boil and his cheek flush with shame."

At this point Mrs. Stanley appeared. But Mr.
Stanley had not yet said anything about Major
Barttelot's death. Rising and pointing to a chair
in the middle of the room he said: "There is
the house Barttelot was in. There (pointing to
the window by the fireplace) is the window in
the chief's house. There (sitting down on the
hearth-rug in the attitude of a woman beating a
drum) is where the woman was. Now, the man,
hearing his wife cry, looked out of the window
and seeing what was happening he went into the
house and Barttelot was killed. Remember, Sir,
this man was not a slave, he was an independent
chief who had come to camp to make money."

The same Journal's Brussels correspondent
cables: "I have just had an interview with the
Belgian Lieutenant Baert, who was Tipoo Tib's
secretary at the time of the Emin relief expedi-
tion. He was a frequent visitor at Barttelot's
camp, and was President of the Stanley Falls
court-martial, which tried 'Sanga,' Barttelot's
murderer. Baert says Stanley's statement, that
any English jury would have acquitted Sanga,
seems to be an impeachment on the court-
martial's fairness. The real fact is that during

EMPIRE
BOTTLED ALE,
PINTS.....PER DOZEN \$1.50
QUARTS....." \$2.50
EMPIRE XXX STOUT,
PINTS.....PER DOZEN \$1.60
QUARTS....." \$2.60
IN SPLENDID CONDITION.
SOLE AGENTS
HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.
37 & 39, QUEEN'S ROAD.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1890.

MAGNIFICENT EXHIBITION
OF
SUPER JAPAN SEI PORCELAIN,
GOLD LACQUERWARE,
GOLD & SILVER INLAID BRONZES,
EXQUISITE VASES,
IVORY CARVINGS.
All of the Highest Class.
BRUGHT DIRECT FROM JAPAN BY MR. SEIYEMON IKIDA, OF KOBE.
TESTIMONIALS
FROM H.R.H. Prince Albert of Wales, their Royal Highnesses The Duke and Duchess
of Connaught & Severn, and the Princes of the Blood of the German and other Empires,
whose autographs can be inspected at the
SHOW ROOM,
At Mr. W. S. MARTEN'S, 2, Daddell Street, which will be open to the public, on
MONDAY NEXT, the 8th inst.
The most interesting and splendid Exhibition of Art Treasures ever opened in Hongkong.
SEIYEMON IKIDA,
Proprietor, from Kobe-Japan.
[1652]
Hongkong, 31st December, 1890.

To-day's
Advertisements.
DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.
THE Company's Steamship
"FOKEN,"
Captain Roach, will be despatched for the
above ports, on SUNDAY, the 7th instant,
at DAYLIGHT.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1890. [1659]

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FINE
ELECTRO PLATED WARE,
BOOKS, &c.
THE Undersigned has received instructions
to Sell by Public Auction on
SATURDAY,
the 6th December, 1890, commencing at 5.30
p.m. shares at his Sale-Rooms,
Daddell Street.
A QUANTITY OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c.,
Comprising—
Hall & Hall-mantle SATINWOOD MANTLE
& OVERMANTLE with BEVELED GLASS
Ditto DINING CABINET and CENTRE TABLE,
IRONPORTS, WRITING TABLE,
MIRRORS, DRAWING ROOM FURNI-
TURE, CARPETS, CHENILLE CURTAINS,
Marble CLOCK by J. Nodd, 3 days.
DINING TABLE and CHAIRS, Mirror-back
SIDEBOARD, WHATNOTS, quantity of fine
ELECTRO PLATED WARE, PANNELS,
VASES, ORNAMENTS, GLASS and
CROCKERY WARE, Marble-top TABLE,
BLACKWOOD WARE, MARTINI HENRY
RIFLE & CARTRIDGES, WATER COLORS,
CHROMOS, &c.
A quantity of Valuable BOOKS.
A COTTAGE PIANOS.
Double IRON BEDSTEPS and Patent
WIRE MATTRESSES, LADY'S WARDROBES
Mirror Front, Marble-top, WASHING STAND
and DRESSING TABLES, IRON SAFE, and
a quantity of other articles.
The above will be on view on Friday P.M.
TERMS OF SALE:—Cash on delivery.
G. R. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1890. [1655]

CITY HALL.
NOTICE.
THE Annual General MEETING of SHARE-
HOLDERS in and Subscribers to the
above Institution will be held in the Library, on
THURSDAY, the 4th December, 1890, at 3
o'clock in the afternoon.
W. H. R. MOSSOP,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1890. [1657]

BRITISH MERCANT

Amusements.

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

UNDER the distinguished patronage and presence of
H.E. Hon. F. FLEMING, C.M.G.,
the Acting Governor.

To be given in the
HALL OF THE CLUB LUSITANO,
ON

TUESDAY,
the 6th December, at 8 p.m.,
In Aid of the Fund for an Organ for the
Roman Catholic Cathedral.

Director MAESTRO CATTANEO.

PROGRAMME.

1. Coro, "Erani," by Lady & Gentlemen
2. Aria for Soprano, "Promessi Sposi," by Miss I. d'A. e Castro.
3. Recitativo and Aria for Tenor, "L'Ureco," by Mr. C. H. Lammert.
4. Polonaise for Piano, on 53 As dur, by Miss Carolina Souza.
5. A. "Forbidden Music," for Mezzo Soprano, D. Sequel to "Forbidden Music," for Tenor, C. Duet, "Finale," for Mezzo Soprano and Tenor, By Gastaldon.
6. Grand Scene and Aria Della Pazzia for Soprano, "Lucia de Lammermoor," by Donizetti.
7. Grand Scene Drammatica, for Bass, "Don Carlos," by Verdi.
8. Selection from "Mars," Opening Chorus, Ballad, for Soprano, "It was a Knight, Romance for Soprano, "Tis the harp in the Air" and Angelus Chorus.

Insurances.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30

STG. payable at death, would

cost per quarter at the rate

of:—

£ 6 18 0 (a) If premiums are payable for

whole of life

or £ 9 12 6 (b) If premiums are limited to 20

years

or £ 11 4 6 (c) If premiums are limited to 15

years

or £ 13 0 0 (d) If the Sum Assured is made

payable at age 50, or at

death if previous.

* Secured payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40

a. b. would cost respectively (a) £ 8 15 0,

(b) £ 11 5 0, (c) £ 13 2 4, (d) £ 17 0 8 per quarter.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,

Agents,

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

982-4]

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE

SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

RUSSELL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1890. [1567]

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877

IN HAMBURG.

THE Underigned having been appointed

Agents for the above Company, are

prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE

at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [156]

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE

ASSURANCE COMPANY IN

LONDON.

THE Underigned having been appointed

Agents for the above Company, are

prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE

and LIFE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [157]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY

LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.

THE above Company is prepared to accept

MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS

&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world

payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 25th August 1889. [156]

HEAD OFFICE.

NO. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [157]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,

(LIMITED.)

CAPITAL, TAELS 500,000. [893,333-33]

EQUAL TO.....\$318,000.00.

RESERVE FUND.....\$318,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq. LO YUK MOON, Esq.

LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken

at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the

world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1886. [1250]

Intimations.

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THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF

AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE undersigned is prepared to purchase

FRACTIONAL CERTIFICATES at

current market rates. Persons holding same

are requested to apply at the Company's Office

No. 4, Praya Central.

EDWARD OSBORNE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1890. [1649]

THE PEAK HOTEL AND TRADING

COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given to Holders of the

Shares in the above Company, bearing

the Numbers specified below that unless the

Call of Fifteen Dollars per Share, due on the

17th day of July, 1890, be paid together with

Interest thereon at the rate of 1 1/2% per annum

from the said due date, to the Hongkong and

Shanghai Banking Corporation on or before the

17th day of December, 1890, the said shares will

be liable to be FORFEITED, and under the

provision of Section X, Subsection VIII of the

Articles of Association of the Company, the

Board will pass the necessary resolution for the

Forfeiture of the said shares Nos.

618, 127/146, 227/301, 327/356, 382/391,

402/441, 542/581, 697/756, 807/841, 1184/1197,

1197/1241, 1241/1256, 1527/1576, 1797/1806,

1819/1846, 1837/1846, 1985/1996, 2017/2176,

2456/2535, 2771/2800, 2816/2835, 2851/2900,

3142/3151, 3166/3190, 3276/3295, 3301/3305,

3496/3501, 3501/3525, 3856/3885.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

J. WHEELEY,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th November, 1890. [1598]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK-

MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-

SMITHS, and OPTICIANS.

CHARTS and BOOKS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches;

awarded the highest Prices at every Exhibition;

and for Volgeländer and Sohn's

CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES.

MARINE GLASSES and OPERA GLASSES.

No. 8, Queen's Road Central. [1012]

NOTICE.

THOMAS KERR & CO.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS

AND

CONTRACTORS,

YAU-MA-TI ENGINEERING WORKS,

KOWLOON.

OFFICE—No. 12, D'Agular Street.

Hongkong, 25th August 1889. [156]

NOTICE.

GRIFFITH'S PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS

1, Ice House Road are suitably lighted to

produce all styles of Portraits in any weather.

CABINETS from \$6 a dozen.

CARTES DE VISITE from \$3 a dozen.

LIFE SIZED BUSTS in Colour, or Black &

White.

IVORY MINIATURES, &c., &c.

NEW VIEWS OF HONGKONG, and the

Coast Ports are always ready.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1890. [1340]

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA

DOCK COMPANY,

LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS

are respectfully informed that, if upon

their arrival in this HARBOUR some of the

COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand,

ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD

Office, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive

prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found

necessary, communication with the Underigned

is requested, when immediate steps will be taken

to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1888. [116]

NOTICE.

JAYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS

SANITARY COMPANY, LIMITED.

JAYE'S WOOD PRESERVER OR

ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Underigned have this day been

appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale

of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and

are prepared to supply quantities to suit

purposes, at Wholesale Prices, Extra Special

terms for Shipping and Large Orders.

By ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief

Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board,

London, says

"It is the best Disinfectant in use."

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,

Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1889. [159]

CAUTION TO SHIPWRECKERS AND

CAPTAINS.

RAHTJEN'S ANTI-FOULING COM-

POSITIONS.

Other makes than our original Manufacture

are being sold.

The genuine and only Composition connected

with Mr. RAHTJEN himself is HARTMANN'S

RAHTJEN'S and packages are marked with these

words and Trade Mark as open hand in red.

REJECT ALL OTHERS.

Agents in Hongkong

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1890. [1001]

W. S. MARTEN,

ARTISTIC DECORATOR,

2, DUDELL STREET,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1890. [1574]

TOURISTS

ARE cordially invited to call and inspect our

choice collection of Japanese and Chinese

FINE ART CURIOS, which is unequalled in

Japan.

Every article guaranteed as represented. No

tempt to show goods. One price only.

DEAKIN BROS. & Co., Ltd.,

15, Broad, Yokohama,

next door to

Farrar's Photographs Studio.

[157]

Intimations.

THE EAST BORNEO PLANTING

COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Second Ordinary Yearly MEETING

of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Com-

pany will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, on

SATURDAY, the 6th December, 1890, at Noon,

for the purpose of receiving the Report of the

Directors, and Statement of Accounts to 31st

October, 1890.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company

will be CLOSED from the 29th November until

the 6th December, both days inclusive.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 20th November, 189